office. The Member submitted that a re-grouping of the *pakuthies* in each of the four Sub-Districts would save the people much trouble and proposed that Pallikal and Madavur might be added to the Navaikulam Sub-District, and the Navaikulam Sub-Registrar's Office shifted to Pallikal. He also suggested that the Sub-Registrar's Office at Chirayinkil might be shifted to Varkalai, and added that the inhabitants of Pallikal were prepared to put up a building for the Sub-Registrar's Office.

The Member next asked for the improvement of the following roads.—

1. The road from Pallikal to Velinallur. It was 2½ miles in length and had been rendered cartable by the public. All that was required on the part of Government was to have a bridge constructed on the road.

2. The road from Chadayamangalam to Pallikal. Its length was about 6 miles.

3. The Kilimanur—Madavur Village road.

4. The road from Dalavapuram to Kavalayur.

*Dewan's reply.*—Noted.

**155. Needs of Trivandrum.**

*Mr. V. Ramakrishna Sastri B. A. & B. L.* (Member, T. I. C., Trivandrum) spoke about the necessity of having a non-official President for the local Town Improvement Committee and added that it would not be difficult to find a proper person for the place. The defect of the present system of appointing Government officers as Presidents was that they were not responsible to the Committee, as they derived their power directly from Government. To ensure harmonious co-operation between the President and the members of the Committee, it was necessary that the former should be elected by the latter. Seeing that the principle had been recognised by Government and non-Official Presidents granted to certain Municipalities which were in no way superior to Trivandrum, he did not see any reason why the latter also should not have the same privilege.

The Member then thanked the Government for sanctioning the extension of drains in the town, but said that, in the interests of sanitation, the practice of constructing them piecemeal should be given up. Unless the several drains were connected with the main drain, they would discharge the filthy water and washings into the roads, causing many cess pools here and there. It was equally necessary that there should be a plentiful supply of water for flushing. Experience showed that tube wells were not sufficient for the purpose. In the case of the drains in Chalai and the Fort, flushing could not be properly done, as their gradient was not satisfactory. He requested that steps might be taken to have the defects removed.

The water supply of the town was also far from satisfactory. The chief sources of supply were the wells, the Kochar and the Karamanai river. Water in most of the wells contained organic and inorganic impurities giving rise to many diseases. The Karamanai river in summer became a series of dirty ponds where all sorts of filth accumulated. The Kochar also dried up then. In regard to the Killiyar, the refuse water from the Leper Asylum flowed into it. In view of all those circumstances, it was high time that something was done to improve the water supply of the town.

*Dewan's reply.*—Noted.

**156. Extension of the Railway to the important centres of the town of Trivandrum.**

*Mr. S. Ganapathi Pillai* (Member, Trading Classes, Trivandrum) submitted that considerable difficulties were being experienced by the travelling public on account of the Railway Station being situated far away from the town. Under the present arrangements one train left Chakay at 6 A. M. and one arrived there at 9. 30 P. M. In either case passengers had to keep awake half the night and walk 3 or 4 miles to the station with all their luggage. Exorbitant rates had, on the other hand, to be paid by those who engaged jutkas. The difficulties were enhanced by the absence of a rest house near the station. The situation of the station far away from Chalai and other commercial centres of the town caused also not a little inconvenience to the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly